

THE

CHINA



MAIL.

VOL. XXII. NO. 1123.

PRICE, \$15 PER ANNUM.



OFFICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

It is hereby notified that, until further orders, the *Evening Mail*, *China Mail*, and *Overland China Mail* will be the official mediums of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate at Canton.

D. B. ROBERTSON,
Consul.

It is hereby notified that, until further orders the *Evening Mail*, *China Mail* and *Overland China Mail* will be the official mediums of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate at Amoy.

R. SWINHOE,
Consul.

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R. SWINHOE,
Consul.

INTIMATIONS.

"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.
PUBLISHED AT THIS OFFICE,
NO. 2 WYNDHAM STREET,
BACK OF THE CLUB

1. THE EVENING MAIL.
A DAILY PAPER.

PRICE.—\$2 per Month.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—First insertion,

Ten lines and under \$1; each additional line, 10 cents. Subsequent insertions, per week, 50 cents and 5 cents. ("AUCTION" Notices are excepted, for which only one charge per week is made.)

2. THE CHINA MAIL.

AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY PAPER.
(EVERY THURSDAY NIGHT.)

PRICE.—\$15 per Annum; Single Copies, 44 cents.

ADVERTISING.—Same as *Evening Mail*.

THE CHINA MAIL HAS BEEN PERMANENTLY ENLARGED IN SIZE, namely from 4 to 6 full pages. It is the only weekly paper published in China which contains a complete summary of Hongkong news as well as from the treaty ports of China and Japan, and from Manila, Australia, India and the Straits. Its circulation, which has of late considerably increased extends throughout the coasts of those countries as well as to various parts of Europe. Great facilities are thus afforded to Advertisers in this newspaper.

3. OVERLAND CHINA MAIL.

CONSISTING OF 8 FULL PAGES, and containing the articles in the EVENING and CHINA MAILS with Summary of News and Commercial Summary.

ONCE A FORTNIGHT.

THE MORNING OF THE MAILS DESPATCH.

PRICE.—To Subscribers to the Weekly issue, \$8; to Non-subscribers, \$12.

Single Copies 50 cents.

ADVERTISING.—The same as in the Weekly.

All "NOTICES OF FIRMS" appearing in the Weekly will be inserted in the Overland, and charged for, unless otherwise ordered.

A. SHORTREDE & Co.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1866.

NOTICE.

MESSRS A. SHORTREDE & Co. would

draw the attention of parties advertising to the facilities offered by the alterations lately made in the management of the Firm for repetitions in Chinese of Notices respecting Shipping and Mercantile affairs generally.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

For the Current 11 cts.

If translated by Messrs SHORTREDE & Co. \$1 for the first fifty characters, beyond that number one cent per character.

If sent in already translated into Chinese 50 cents for the first fifty characters, beyond that number one cent per character.

Repetitions one half price.

Copperplate Bill Heads and Visiting Cards promptly and neatly executed.

Paper and Envelopes embossed with Crests, Initials, &c.

A. SHORTREDE & Co.

"China Mail" Office.

Hongkong, January 25, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAM-BOAT COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that the Third

CALL of \$25 each, due upon the Shares of this Company, will be due and payable on the 6th day of August next, at the Offices of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company, Limited, Hongkong, where receipts will be granted for the amount by the Manager, which receipts can be exchanged for Share Certificates at the Office of the Company on and after the said 6th day of August next.

Interest at the rate of twelve per centum per annum will be charged on all amounts unpaid.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

(Signed) AUGUSTINE, HEARD & Co.

General Agents.

Hongkong, July 5, 1866.

NOTICE.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF TREASURE

TO facilitate the work of Shippers, the Company have arranged to receive any Treasure intended for Shipment in their Offices in the Queen's Road.

Treasure will be received in this manner

and day between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M., up to the day preceding that of the Steamer's departure. Should the hour fixed for leaving be later than Noon, shipments will be received on the day of departure, from 7 to 9 A.M.

Shippers desiring to avail of this arrangement will please send along with their Treasures Shipping Orders and Receipts carefully filled up with Marks, Description, and Destination, and if the Bills of Lading are delivered at the same time the work will be greatly facilitated.

The Company of course except the "risk of boats," &c., as covered by ordinary Marine Insurance.

With reference to the foregoing notice, it

is hereby intimated that the Company's Godowns are now ready for the reception of Opium and other cargo for shipment in the Company's Steamers, under the same condition as stated above.

THOS. SUTHERLAND,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1866.

NOTICE.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MR WILLIAM ROBERT DALZIEL,

will assume charge of the Company's Business in Hongkong from this date and until further notice.

THOS. SUTHERLAND,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, April 16, 1866.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 23RD AUGUST, 1866.

P. & O. S. N. CO'S NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Company's Rate of Freight on TREASURE to and from all the Coast Ports is now reduced to a uniform rate of one quarter per cent.

THOS. SUTHERLAND,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, March 22, 1866.

MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Company's Rate of Freight on TREASURE to and from all the Coast Ports is now reduced to a uniform rate of one quarter per cent.

THOS. SUTHERLAND,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, March 22, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NISSEN & PARKER,

ENGRAVERS, 43, MARK LANE,

LONDON.

BANK NOTES, CHEQUES, DRAFTS,

CERTIFICATES, BONDS, SHARE PLATES,

BANNERS AND BANNERPLANTS,

ACCOUNT BOOKS,

ALL USUAL PATTERNS SUPPLIED FOR

JOINT-STOCK BANKS

AND PUBLIC COMPANIES.

GENERAL EXPORTERS

TO THE EAST AND WEST INDIES, CHINA,

AND SOUTH AMERICA, OF

SADDLERY, FIRE ARMS, CLOTHING, PLATED

WARE, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., &c.

FOR SALE OR CONSUMPTION.

A DELIGHTFUL EFFERVESCENT SALINE

AND APERTUR.

Prepared by

DINNEFORD & CO.,

CHEMISTS—LONDON,

And sold by Druggists and Stoakepers through-

out the World.

CAUTION—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA, and when

taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms

FEVER AND FEVERISH IRRITABILITY OF SKIN

It produces a grateful cooling effect.

As a safe and

gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Fe-

males, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, DINNE-

EFD'S MAGNESIA is indispensable, and when

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THE CHINA MAIL.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 23 AUGUST, 1866.

BIRTHS.

At the Victoria Gaol, Hongkong, on the morning of the 19th August, the Wife of F. DUCLOS, Superintendent of the Gaol, of a Daughter.

At Whampoa, on the 23rd August, the Wife of Captain T. H. BENNETT, of a Daughter.

On the 23rd August, the Wife of the Rev. W. LUCAS, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 2d July, the Infant of Daughter Captain W.M. SAWYERS, P. & O. Company, aged 7 days.

On the 1st July, at No. 8, Buckingham-place, Bright-ton, HANNA ELIZA MORRISON, Youngest Daughter of the late Rev. Dr. MORRISON, aged 10 years.

On the 2d July, at Beaumaris-hill, after a long illness, WILLIAM BROWN VACCO, late of Canton, China, aged 41.

At Shanghai, on the night of the 10th instant, FLORENCE JER, youngest Daughter of R. A. FABRE, aged five months.

At Chinkiang, on the 13th August, THOMAS KELLY, Mate of the U.S. Steamer "Wachell," of heat apoplexy.

At Chinkiang, at about 4 p.m. on the 13th August, of heat apoplexy, Commander ROBERT TOWNSEND, of the U.S.S. "Wachell," aged 42 years.

Suddenly, of heat apoplexy, HERMANN OEPERT, native of Hamburg, aged 32 years.

At Hongkong, on the 20th August, ANTHONY C. PRATT, aged 75 years and 7 months.

At Hongkong, on the 23rd August, EDWARD WILLIAMS, late Master, American ship "Ellen," aged 41 years, (Inflammation of the Bowels.)

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Japan—Defeat of Chosiu's troops by Tycoon's forces—Defeat of the latter—Proposal to close the inland sea—Hankow—rising of the flood ceased—Shanghai—The French Concession and the Treaty Consuls—Deaths from Sunstroke—Hongkong—Meeting of the Legislative Council—The proposed Stamp Act—A respective prosecutor—Trial and sentence of pirate leader—Regatta Club—The weather.

Advices received to-day from the North per *Labourdonnais* give us some fresh news of the Japanese complications. Chosiu has been beaten by the troops of the Tycoon. It appears that he had accepted the terms offered him by the latter, but his retainers would not allow him to fulfil his part of the engagement; so war became inevitable, and at first Chosiu was worsted. Just before the mail left, however, news came that his troops had in turn defeated those of the Tycoon; the fortune of war may therefore be said to vary on either side.

The Gorjio has requested the foreign Ministers to consent to the closing of the inland sea while hostilities are going on—not by any means an unreasonable request, we should think. When pressed to explain to what extent they meant to close the straits of Simonsaki, they replied that "they were not very particular as to the mere passage through." No answer had been given by the foreign Ministers at the date of the mail's departure.

From PEKING we have no news whatever. People up there have quite a talent for seclusion and non correspondence with the outer world. At CHEFOO the Gaol seems to be of somewhat flimsy materials, as an European prisoner has twice escaped within a short time.

From HANKOW we learn that the water has at length ceased rising, though there is no apparent decrease; humorous descriptions are given of people cruising round their billiard tables in sampans, and we shall doubtless hear a good many apocryphal stories before the memory of the great flood dies away; but in sad and sober earnest, the damage done must be something frightful, and its full extent will not be realized until the water has subsided and foundations begin to show how they have been sapped.

From SHANGHAE there is no important political news, except that the Foreign Consuls are about to make a formal protest to the Ministers at Peking with respect to the new Municipal Regulations for the French Concession. The French seem to have a genius for getting into hot water with other nations on all questions relating to colonization and concession. As military colonists they are an example to the world; but their angular points are generally more prominent than those of any other people, and they manage to give and take offence with a zeal and devotion worthy of a better cause.

A sad record of deaths appears daily in the Shanghai papers lately received, Sunstroke or Heat Apoplexy being in nearly every case the cause. A most foolish letter appears in the *Records* about people being misled as to the meaning of the latter term for the disease, and wanting to know why we cannot stick to the old term of "sunstroke;" the writer entirely ignoring the fact that but a small percentage of deaths results from exposure to the direct rays of the sun, most being apparently caused by radiated heat. We have thus far been more fortunate in Hongkong. But with the thermometer shewing 140°, in the sun's rays we cannot be too sanguine.

Locally the chief items of interest are: the discussion at the last meeting of the Legislative Council respecting the proposed stamp act; the trial and sentence to death of a notorious pirate leader; and a trial at the Summary Jurisdiction Court, which resulted in the prosecutor being arrested for the termination of the case, charged with

perjury, forgery, and conspiracy!—a pretty comprehensive charge.

In minor matters, a robbery of mail letters by a scoundrel impersonating the proper coolie sent to fetch them by the House they were addressed to; races by the Regatta club; and a pretty eager discussion as to the advisability of re-instating a former government employé in this Colony, whose history is somewhat peculiar; have afforded food for gossip and speculation.

GREAT has been the indignation and forcible its expression by the local press, during the period that Hongkong has existed as a colony, at the supposed disabilities under which the colony labours from the fact of its Governor being denied direct communication with, and access to the Chinese authorities. Not only have wretched denunciations been directed against the Consular system, which, by requiring all communications to pass through the British representatives at the open ports, is thus held to derogate from the authority of the Governor, but some, rather too far advanced in opinion for the comprehension of the present generation, sigh for the time when he shall be empowered to "sit upon" the foreign board at Peking, bearded Prince Kung in his den—if he lives in such a description of unfurnished apartment—and be able to dictate to the present occupant of the throne of Hien feng the number of wives which British morality would allow him, or decide on the legitimacy of the multifarious royal offspring which are pretty sure in course of time to make their appearance. We confess to some sympathy with these longings (being of Hongkong)—Hongkong—itself but fear that this wicked and perverse generation of officials who now occupy our high places are not likely to recognize the necessity of giving Hongkong the proud pre-eminence she covets, and would suggest a few of the reasons which probably influence the minds of our stiff-necked rulers to continue in the course of policy they follow.

Far removed from the party squabbles

which are inseparable from political life in England, there was, in the higher ranks of the conservatives, a feeling that Lord PALMERSTON was the safest guide in the home or foreign policy of the country. So much is now in effect gracefully acknowledged by Earl DERBY, and his language is a sufficient answer to the depreciatory sneer by which some dilletante politicians try to weaken the claim which Lord PALMERSTON has established upon all Englishmen to whom the honor and interests of England are dear. Considering how the deceased statesman's approval of the war operations in China has been attacked by some of our local quidnuncs, the unqualified testimony borne by Earl DERBY to his merits is particularly gratifying; though we dare say that the present Premier has, like many others, taken much time to learn, what Lord PALMERSTON had prescience enough to discover at a glance, that force only could bring about the condition of things that would prove most beneficial to the Chinese Empire, and most advantageous to foreign interests in China.

SIGNIFICANT.—In spite of the success of

the Prussian arms, and of the concessions which have been made by Austria, symptoms are not wanting that France will not permit Count Bismarck to act precisely as he pleases. An article in the semi-official *Fr. nez* declares that "a Prussian sovereign in Germany, substituting his supremacy for the Federal Pact, which would concentrate the Germanic forces, would be so great a danger for France that no Government would be able to accept it." As the "concentration of Germanic forces" is precisely what the Prussian Minister is aiming at, in order to establish the supremacy of Prussia, it is not impossible that a very pretty quarrel may arise out of the difference of opinion that undoubtedly exists on this matter between Bismarck and the Emperor. Notoriously the prospect of peace is regarded in the best informed quarters in Europe as very dubious. The settlement of account between France and Prussia for services rendered by the former, has yet to be effected, and one of the most difficult items is that which involves the permanent destruction of the Federal Pact—a thing whose continued existence would be inconsistent with the policy of Bismarck, but which is essential to France unless her boundaries are so "rectified" as to include the Rhenish provinces. We may safely conclude that France will not consent to the absorption of the whole of the smaller powers into the kingdom of Prussia without receiving an equivalent, but what shape that equivalent will as

for him by extra-patriotic Hongkongites. If it be that the Colonists are desirous of enjoying Imperial protection, both Naval and Military, without endorsing Imperial policy, their wishes in this respect have at least the merit of consistency. But until they avow such a policy and become a miniature republic they can scarcely hope that the Home Government will make the Governor the sole exponent of British policy in China.

The Ministerial Statement made by the Earl of Derby, in announcing the policy

of the new Ministry, includes an allusion to the late Minister of England, Lord PALMERSTON, that is as complimentary to the memory of the deceased Statesman, as is confirmatory of the opinion long entertained as to what was really the secret of his power. That his administration was useful to his country in its domestic policy, and no less honourable in its foreign relationships, are facts that are admitted by all but extreme partisans. Lord DERBY is not one of these. He viewed Lord PALMERSTON as a rightful leader, and in no respect has the late Premier evinced more adroit "tact"—that quality for which he was so famous—than in recognising the right of the great conservative party to exercise legitimate influence in the government of the Empire. "Had Lord PALMERSTON lived," said Earl DERBY, "the conservative party would have been content with the position they held at the time of his death. What that position was is thus described by Lord DERBY:

"My Lords, for my own part, I should have been well content to hold the position which I have occupied for the last seven years, honoured with the confidence of a great and powerful party—powerful enough to exercise no inconsiderable control over the public affairs of this country, powerful enough to give to the wise and prudent minister of the Liberal party a useful support and check which enabled him to curb and restrain the over-eager impetuosity of some of his more impudent adherents."

Following clauses enable the Governor in Council to prescribe the form, &c., of Stamps to be used; he may also authorize the use of adhesive Stamps for transfer of shares of Banking corporations, or "for other than the instruments mentioned in this ordinance;" and such adhesive Stamps when *bona fide* used must be cancelled under a penalty not exceeding 50 dollars.

XIII. The Duty imposed by this Ordinance on Foreign Bills of Exchange shall be paid on account of all Bills drawn within but payable out of the Colony, and on account of all Bills drawn out of the Colony which shall be accepted, endorsed, transferred, paid or otherwise negotiated within the colony, wheresoever the same may be payable; and the Duty so imposed on Bills drawn out of the Colony may be denoted by adhesive Stamps to be affixed to such Bills as hereinafter directed.

XIV. Every Bill of Exchange which shall purport to be drawn at any place out of the Colony shall for all the purposes of this Ordinance be deemed to be a Foreign Bill of Exchange drawn out of the Colony and shall be chargeable with Stamp Duty accordingly, notwithstanding that in fact the same shall have been drawn within the Colony.

The holder of a bill drawn out of the Colony must affix an adhesive Stamp thereon before negotiating it; under a penalty of 50 dollars for neglect; Bills or Policies, drawn in a set of two or more, must all be drawn on paper duly stamped, under a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars for omission. A penalty of two hundred and fifty dollars is provided for making or dealing with postdated Bills.

The XVIII clause declares that dutiable writings not duly stamped are inadmissible as evidence in civil proceedings; the ordinance does not apply to such writings tendered as evidence in criminal proceedings.

The inadvertent execution of any instrument in writing on paper not duly stamped, may be remedied within six weeks, if the collector should be satisfied that the inadvertency arises from negligent necessity or unavoidable accident, in which case the penalty will be remitted. There are several sections in this clause relating to insufficient stamping, a penalty of twenty times the amount of deficiency being provided for in the case of four months elapsing from the date of any insufficiently stamped instrument. These provisions are not to extend to Bills of Exchange. The government will not be responsible for loss of or damage to deeds, or any other instrument, entrusted to the collector for the purpose of being stamped, unless the same happens through gross negligence or from wilfulness.

Clause XXIX provides for a stamp on affidavits, not made for the purpose of being filed, read, or used in any court of justice.

The Governor may lower rates of duty or exempt therefrom; may appoint licensed stamp vendors, and make rules for the direction of such vendors. The unlicensed sale of stamps to be punishable with fine and imprisonment.

Clause XLIV provides that when any instrument of conveyance of any real or personal property, when a duty is imposed upon it by this ordinance, does not truly state the amount of purchase money, a fine may be imposed not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars, together with a charge upon the offender of five times the amount of duty rightly payable.

The Governor may remit penalties. The prosecutions under the ordinance are to be with consent of the Attorney General; and offences under it are cognizable summarily by Police Magistrates. Not more than one half the penalties recovered are to go to informers.

There is a lengthy schedule of fees,

of which we cannot pretend to give a full abstract, but must confine ourselves to indicating a few of the charges to which the public will be liable if the ordinance becomes law.

§. c.

Affidavit before a magistrate, per sheet 0 50

Agreement or Contract, or minute thereof, not of the nature of a Bond or Deed 0 50

Agreement for loan on deposit of security or assignment 0 50

If such loan is for one month and not exceeding two months, 1 0

Ditto for two and not exceeding three 2 0

Draft, cheque, or comprobado order if payable at sight or on demand 0 3

Bill of Lading, or acknowledgement of or for any goods to be exported, for each part of every set 0 10

Bond for payment of money, for any sum not exceeding \$10. 0 5

And so on through a graduated scale up to \$5000, which is charged with a duty of 25 0

Ditto for every further \$5000, or any part thereof 10 0

Charter party or agreement for hiring a ship for sea 1 0

Composition Deed with creditors 5 0

Letter or Power of Attorney 2 0

Trust Deed for Creditors 10 0

Policies of Insurance, life or property, for every \$500 or part thereof 0 25

Receipts for debts above \$10. 0 3

Protest of any Bill of Exchange or promissory note, for any sum 1 0

Notice of intention of such protest 0 25

On Banker's notes, Promissory notes or other instruments issued by any banker or banking corporation in the Colony, for local circulation and payable to bearer on demand, a Stamp Duty of one half per cent per \$100 of the average value of such notes in circulation during each half year.

There are many other items in the schedule, but the above are sufficiently indicative of its range.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION COURT.

Hongkong, August 21, 1866.

Before JOHN C. WHITE, Esqre.

Acting Judge.

Sunderdeen v. Rhein Virjee.

The Hon. The Attorney General and Mr. Pollard, Q.C., were retained for the plaintiff by Mr. Caldwell (Mr. Pollard conducting the case); Mr. Barnard instructed by Mr. Hazlewood, appeared for the defendant some time before.

I cannot say I showed the same photographs to both, or if there were two or three figures on them. I do not know where they are now.

The defendant saying he would be examined every month on the 27th by the Colonial Surgeon, and it was two or three days after Plaintiff said he had two promissory notes ready. I saw two papers which plaintiff produced from his box. He never told me that any one was coming. I do not live with the plaintiff, but at the Police Station. I do not take any meals with him. I have taken them with him in Lascar Row about 6 months back. I can swear I did not take a meal with him yesterday.

Plaintiff re-called and re-examined. I

had several transactions with the defendant.

On the 21 of January last he went security for Mr. Cunningham. I lent him \$20 or \$30 which he repaid about 2 years ago. He came to my house and asked me to lend him the money. I had known him before for three years and a half. I had no other transaction with him until January last. Cunningham and he came to my house. Cunningham asked me to lend him \$100, defendant saying he would become security and pay the interest. Cunningham paid me the interest until he left the Colony, since then the defendant has paid me. I cannot say whether Cunningham was in the Colony when the note (marked A) was made by the defendant. Cunningham's effects were sold by auction some few months ago. Cunningham owed me \$1000 when the two notes were made. I did not sue him as he had given me a promissory note due in four months and a half, and the time was not up. He told me he was a bankrupt. I did not go to prove my debt. I had security. I took my meals at home yesterday. Ahmad Khan did not take his meals with me yesterday. The papers A and B were written by Mr. Carpenter. I got the photographs I showed to Mr. Lobscheid and Mr. Hochstetter from the defendant some time before. I cannot say I showed the same photographs to both, or if there were two or three figures on them. I do not know where they are now.

The defendant was willing to pay the money the day on which I went to Mr. Hochstetter. I went to Mr. Hochstetter the next day with the photograph as I had heard that the defendant was going to Bombay. I did not tell Ahmad Khan that the defendant would not pay me. I told him he was one of my witnesses and must attend Court. I never told him the defendant's name. I did not get the promissory notes until June, the defendant told me to wait. The notes were written on the morning of the day on which the defendant put his mark. He told me to make one payable in a month and the other in two months.

To the Court—Defendant cannot write,

the defendant, addressed the Court, stating that the defence to the action was that the plaintiff who made the mark on it as it was, too dark to identify the person. I remember writing the note on the day when he made the note, I paid Mr. Cunningham. I had a writing which I gave to the defendant when he made the note. I paid Mr. Cunningham \$1000. The defendant gave me 2 promissory notes for \$500 each. I have not got the other here. The note (marked A) was made on the 30th June 1866, payable one month after date (witness sent for the other note only).

Cross-examined by Mr. Pollard. The plaintiff came first, and asked me to witness a paper for him. He did not tell me what the paper was; I did not know the plaintiff's name. I told him not to come before 4 o'clock, as it would interfere with my work. He came in about dusk, a few days afterwards, and showed me the document he had, a writing which I gave to the defendant when he made the note. He did not tell me the name of the man; they then left the house. The plaintiff came to my house with a photograph; four figures were on it, he pointed one out as the person who had signed the paper. I said I could not identify the man; (photograph produced) that is what he showed me.

Conrad Hochstetter sworn

graph. When he asked for his notes, he produced by Cunningham, or name appeared on it, that is my note; he gave that man with him.

He called the man I sworn.—I went to Suffer-
nary last; I saw a note
the man who was there,
and identify the defendant.

He owned he was seen
on \$1000. It was late
when I went.
I swear, said he knew
would not swear to the
witness) had witnessed a
months since.

P. No. 70, declared says,
if and the defendant, the
on the 30th of last June
in the evening I was in
the. The defendant came
and gave the plaintiff \$30,
the interest on the \$1000
he also said, "this is all
will get from me in two
ay you back the \$1000."—
the plaintiff, he had re-
two promissory notes for
him if he had them until
said he had. The said
"I have a stamp here
on it," and asked the
what would do. The plaintiff
not require his name on
if he would accompany
European house and sign
went to the Station and
in the direction of the
I am quite certain it
who paid the \$30 to the
in Gage Street
d by Mr. Pollard. When
it was about a quarter
with them to the Hotel
and seen the defendant very
in a chair and walking. I
to see about some
mmercial Bank. He said
about the defendant, I do
me. Plaintiff asked me if
the person who had come to
witness. He told me the
pay him the \$1000. He
the day when he took the
mentioned he had taken
six or seven days ago, I
is ten days back. I rec-
on 30th June, as I have
every month on the 27th
Surgeon, and it was two or
Plaintiff said he had two
ready, I saw two papers
produced from his box. He
any one was coming. I
the plaintiff, but at the
I do not take any meals
ave taken them with him in
out 6 months back. I can
not take a meal with him
ailed and re-examined. I
transactions with the de-
the 21 of January last he went
Cunningham. I once lent
which he repaid about 2
came to my house and asked
him the money. I had
for three years and a half.
transaction with him until
Cunningham and he came to
the interest until he left
not say whether Cunningham
the Colony when the note
as made by the defendant.
effects were sold by auction
the agg. Cunningham owed
the two notes were made. I
as he had given me a pro-
in, in a month and a half,
not up. He told me he was
not go to, prove my
security. I took my meals
yesterday. Ahmad Khan did not
with me yesterday. The
B. were written by Mr. Car-
the photographs I showed to
and Mr. Hochstetter from
some time before. I cannot
the same photographs to both
two or three figures on
of know where they are now;
was willing to pay the money
I went to Mr. Hochstetter.
Hochstetter the next day
graph as I had heard that
was going to Bombay. I
Ahmad Khan that the defen-
not pay me. I told him he
witnesses and must attend
tell him the defendant's
not get the promissory notes
the defendant told me to
notes were written on the morning
on which the defendant put
told me to make a payment
and the other, in two
part.—Defendant cannot write
up with his name on it, but I
put his mark. The words
were written by Mr. Loh-
about said me \$30 on the 30th
for two months on \$1000.
the case for the plaintiff.

before examining the de-
recessed the Court, stating that
in the action was that the pro-
on which the plaintiff sued
The defendant never sign-
to authorize any person to
had any transactions whatever
No demand was ever
plaintiff on the defendant for
the amount claimed, and the
that the latter received was
of the summons upon him in

stated the evidence adduced
in proof of his demand was
unsatisfactory and suspicious
plaintiff, instead of procuring
own color to witness the note,
signature of two well known
Messrs. Lebesch and Hochste-
ter having been in the Colony
long time, and the latter in bu-
siness of the town; in doing
itself's object was well seen; the
identifying the defendant would
more easy to his own country
those men are more familiar
than to a European. The
possibility too that (in the
the witness' names gave
promissory notes, would, no doubt
the support of his claim.

The Counsel then called the de-
fendant, who declared stated:

never had been in Hong-

8 years. I went to Boulogne
months since. I am very well

known here (points round the Court crowd-
ed with spectators, &c.) I am very well known
(paper marked A shown him) I know nothing
whatever of that paper, I never made
that mark.

At this stage of the proceedings Mr Barn-
ard, the plaintiff's Counsel, left the Court;
the learned gentleman stated that he beg-
gan to withdraw from the case, and further
that if he had known that so much suspi-
cion rested on this civil action he would
never have taken it up.

Defendant's examination continued. I never went to Mr Lebesch with the plain-
tiff. I went once to him in the day. I have
never been to the plaintiff's house. I did
not go security for Mr Cunningham, I have
never had any dealings with the plaintiff.
The first thing I knew of this case was the
summons. What the Plaintiff has stated
is altogether false. I always use a stamp
(produced) for such documents. I cannot
read or write English.

Pestonje Corrige declared: Stated he
saw the plaintiff and defendant together
having breakfast this morning at the plain-
tiff's house.

His Honor said he was quite satisfied
with the evidence in discrediting the case; he,
the learned Judge, regretted very much
he could not convict the plaintiff as it ap-
peared a most suspicious case; the ordi-
nance, however, required two witnesses to
disprove what the plaintiff had adduced.

Summons dismissed with costs, and the
two promissory notes to be impounded.

SUPREME COURT. CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Monday, 20th August, 1866.
Before H. J. BALD, Esq.,
Acting Chief Justice.

Reg. v's Cheong Chiat Tai, the sup-
posed pirate Chief who boarded the schooner
Carl, and the barque *Cesar*, on the
15th of June, and was so charged on the
31st of July by Captain Quin, Superintendent of the Police, was placed on the dock on the 9th instant, but the case was remanded until the next day, when the preliminary examination took place before F. W. Mitchell Esq., who committed him for trial at the Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court. His case came on Saturday last, but was postponed until to-day, that other witnesses might be procured; it came off this day before the following jury.

- 1. F. H. Azvedo.
- 2. John G. Hodgson.
- 3. A. dos Remedios.
- 4. Charles Speeby.
- 5. J. M. Matson.
- 6. W. W. Plaisted.
- 7. W. R. Hughes.

Mr Barnard appeared for the prisoner.
Captain Schuck, —sworn,—states:—My
name is Herman Schuck—I am master of
the British barque *Cesar*. I left Hong-
kong on the 14th June, and was bound for
Amoy with a cargo of rice. I had on board
besides myself, my wife, the mate, 13
Malays and 3 Chinamen. I remember the 13th
of June. My vessel was on that day
attacked by pirates. We were then 12
miles west from Pedra Branca. Pedra
Branca is an island in the China Sea.
The cross-examination by Mr. Barnard was
decidedly cross, and the replies of the
witness sometimes amusing, by which he
generally turned the laugh against the
examining counsel.

Nothing new was elicited by the cross-
examination, as the witness's evidence was
given in the most intelligent straightforward
manner, without the least variation
or contradiction. At some question by Mr.
Barnard the witness smiled.

Mr. B.—"You need not laugh,
for I can assure you this is no laughing
matter to my client."

W.—"Yes, and it was no laughing matter
when he fired at me."

Mr. B.—"What is in a stink pot like?"

W.—"I have never seen one."
Mr. B.—"But you just now swore that
you had seen then a mile off, when they
were raised with lights in them."

W.—"They were in baskets, and I could
not see the stink pots themselves."

Mr. B.—"But you said you saw two of them
thrown upon your deck; now tell me how
large were they."

W.—"I don't know."

Mr. B.—"If you saw them you must know.
Were they the size of an orange
or as large as a barrel, or what was their
size?"

W.—"About between the two."

Mr. B.—"Did the junk fire at the body
of the ship or merely at the rigging?"

W.—"I do not know. The shots went
through the rigging."

Mr. B.—"Well, if the shots went through
the rigging, why did you put your wife in
the foretop?"

W.—"I put her there because I wished
to do so."

Mr. B.—"But you will please answer my
question: you must have had some reason
for it, what was it?"

W.—"It is none of your business why
I did so. What is it to you where I put my
wife?"

Mr. B.—"Was the prisoner dressed the
same as now, when he was on your ship?"

W.—"No."

Mr. B.—"Then how do you recognize
him, how do you know it is the same man?"

W.—"I know him by his countenance
and appearance generally."

Mr. B.—"But have you not noticed a
great similarity between all Chinamen?"

W.—"They all have tails."

Mr. B.—"How do you know that your
prisoner, he was the head man of the
junk and the leader of the pirates. The
first I saw of him I was in the foretop
and could see them quite distinctly. I
called for the head man of the junk, as I
had something to say to him. Prisoner at
the bar stepped out, and said "Me belong
Captain." He had a revolver, and a sword
in his belt, and in his hand he held a rifle.
He said to me, come down, —as I
replied, he fired at me, the ball passing
close to my head—and entered the mast.
The ball is in the mast now. There are
many balls in the mast. Having missed
me, prisoner got possession of another gun
and fired at me again. Two
pirates then came up into the foretop
and I kicked one down, the other one from
my yard arm could see my wife in the foretop,
and said to her "you piecy woman come
down." He presented a revolver at me,
which compliment I returned by presenting
my revolver at him. He thereupon retired,
and after giving my revolver to my wife
leave you the first time? Now this is a very
important question and I want you to an-
swer it exactly."

W.—"How many minutes will you let
me vary one way or the other?"

Mr. B.—"Do you sir, know, or do you
know, at what time the junk left your
the first time?"

W.—"No I can't tell you the exact
minute."

Mr. B.—"Did you not swear that it was
about dusk?"

W.—"What sort of dusk do you want?"

Questioned by the Court. There were
plenty of candles lighted and a lamp in the
cabin, all the while the prisoner was there.

Mrs. Minnie Schuck, sworn, fully confirm-
ed in a straight forward, sensible manner,
that no cross questioning could confuse
the greatest part of what had been stated
by the Captain. She stated of what had been substance:
She went up into the foretop after the
vessel had been attacked, and heard her
husband ordered down; saw the man by
whom the order was given, and saw him
fire two shots. The prisoner was the man.
She had not noticed his dress except that
he wore a red belt; which she noticed dur-
ing the whole time of his stay on board;
she had not noticed any one else with a
red belt. The next time she saw the pris-
oner after the firing at her husband, he
went into the foretop, where she was, and
asked for her valuables. She gave him
her wedding ring and the revolver her hus-
band had left. The prisoner again went
into the foretop, seized and attempted to
carry her down. She resisted and he said
he had killed her husband. At this she
screamed out. Just after she screamed
her husband came up to her and the
pirate went down the opposite rigging.
Her husband carried her first to the second
mate's cabin; afterwards they went into
the main cabin, in which and her
own cabin adjoining she remained until
the junk left. The prisoner was in
the main cabin, sometimes walking about,
laying on the sofa, and going into her
cabin until the junk left. She did not remem-
ber his leaving the cabin at all. She
heard him threaten to kill them all if they
should return to Hongkong. She went to

the HEAT IN CALCUTTA. It may be some
encouragement to sufferers from the
present intense heat here to know that people
in Calcutta have endured even more great-
ly. Quoth a contemporary: "The oldest
inhabitant is compelled to travel back to
1812 to find anything approaching to the
present weather. The air is intensely
sultry—a dull, opaque body of warm wa-
ter heavy laden with dust, and a vertical
sun beats upon the city, its narrow gullies,
impure tanks and crowded bazaars, with
fierce and unrelenting fury. Palki bearers
stagger slowly along with loads they can
scarcely raise, horses lie dead in many
streets killed by the heat, and the palm
and coco-nut trees drop their heads. Our
churches stand almost empty, many people
have been carried from them insensible.
All nature groans under the intol-
erable burden." We are certainly not so
much affected in Hongkong, though yes-
terday we had to record the fact that the
official barometer in the sun marked 149
deg. at 9 o'clock, and to-day seems to be
equally hot.

Evening Mail, Aug. 16.

Evening Mail, Aug. 17.

Evening Mail, Aug. 18.

Evening Mail, Aug. 19.

Evening Mail, Aug. 20.

Evening Mail, Aug. 21.

Evening Mail, Aug. 22.

Evening Mail, Aug. 23.

Evening Mail, Aug. 24.

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Evening Mail, Aug. 58.

Evening Mail, Aug. 59.

Evening Mail, Aug. 60.

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AUGUST 23, 1866.

such increased Capital shall be within Two Years from the Certificate, or at least, of one-half thereof having and the same shall be made to appear on the Governor, to be certified as

Directors of the Company shall if they shall be so required, file with the Board and submit to him, or to such persons as he may appoint for that purpose their inspection and examination of the documents and statements which by law are directed to be made and furnished.

The Company shall become insolvent, or for the time being of Shares in the same, shall, in addition to his liability for the issue of Notes under the Preliminary Clause of this Ordinance, be liable to the payment of the debts, and liabilities of the Company not only for the Shares held by him or her, but also for the Capital of the Company, as shall therefore called for and paid up.

Further Sums of Money not exceeding the shares so held by him or her, as and necessary to satisfy and discharge, engagements, and liabilities of the

the said Deeds so to be executed as in every transfer of any Share or Shares, due provision shall accordingly be made by the Shareholders as aforesaid.

In the event of the insolvency of the Company in the Payments for the space of Sixty Days in successive number of Days, at intervals which together to Sixty Days within any of the Company shall not have well and truly, abided by, performed and observed, the rules, orders, provisions, and conditions and set forth, or to be found forth in the said Deed, so to be fossilized; Then, and in any of such and my be lawful for the Governor or the Legislative Council of the Ordinance to be passed for that said Ordinance and declare that it hereby granted to the Company a definite and become absolutely valid.

Cotton.—Although the lively native demand lately prevailing has for the present all but subsided, holders decline quitting at anything below quotations, hence no business of any moment has taken place.

Shirtings.—A small sale of a favorite cloth has been effected at \$4.12^s for 8^{lb}.

There is no disposition on the part of the natives to concede the advance recently established, and lower prices would have to be adopted in order to induce sales.

Camlets.—For good assortments of \$22 have been freely offered but have been rejected by holders in anticipation of an early improvement.

Imperial Cloth.—A light cloth changed hands at \$1.40.

Long Ells.—In eager inquiry for shipments to arrive still prevails and \$11 is easily obtainable.

Listings also continue in lively inquiry and meet with a ready and profitable sale.

Velvets.—A considerable quantity of Black was disposed of at 26^s cents.

Hundreidhairs are in moderate demand.

Rice has declined still further chiefly on account of the late showers of rain. A large cargo of Saigon was quitted at \$1.90.

Bank Shares have been without animation and no sale of any importance is recorded.

NOTES ON THE MARKET.

20th August, 1866.

The business of the week opened without much animation and the only articles inquired after were Camlets and Lastings. For a fair assortment of SS Camlets, \$22 were paid by natives. A further advance would doubtless soon be established if less anxiety to quit were evinced on the part of holders.

Cotton has been in little inquiry at quotations.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company Shares have been in better inquiry than for some time past and an advance on former rates has been established. There are several buyers in the market at 1 per cent discount, and sales of a fair number are reported to have taken place at that rate.

Long Ells also were in request and a paying figure is obtainable for shipments to arrive.

The demand for *Grey* seems for a time to have subsided.

Steel in *Tuba* has been sought for. Rice has been in less demand than at the close of last week and holders anxious to realize, would submit to a further reduction.

21st August, 1866.

Cotton.—Although the lively native demand lately prevailing has for the present all but subsided, holders decline quitting at anything below quotations, hence no business of any moment has taken place.

Shirtings.—A small sale of a favorite cloth has been effected at \$4.12^s for 8^{lb}.

There is no disposition on the part of the natives to concede the advance recently established, and lower prices would have to be adopted in order to induce sales.

Camlets.—For good assortments of \$22 have been freely offered but have been rejected by holders in anticipation of an early improvement.

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Rice has declined still further chiefly on account of the late showers of rain. A large cargo of Saigon was quitted at \$1.90.

Bank Shares have been without animation and no sale of any importance is recorded.

22nd August, 1866.

Cotton.—Canton buyers, having withdrawn from the market, and prices now ruling being too high for speculative purposes no business of any importance was transacted.

A Creditor to whom the Company Law is in Equity, by assignment or a Sum exceeding Three Hundred, has serv'd upon the Company, by the principal place of business of or by delivering to the Manager or principal officer of the Company, or serving the same in such manner as to give notice to the Company, a Demand under the Company to pay the sum so

amountance under which the Company paid up are as follows; that is to say,

the amount of the company being dissolved, or business, or carry on business or winding up its affairs.

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Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date	VESSEL AT	FLAG & RIG	TONS	CAPTAIN	FROM	DEPARTURE	CARGO	CONSIGNERS OR AGENTS
Aug 16	Elkong.	B. sh.	837	York	Newport	Apr. 2	Cotton	Order Reynolds and Co
16	Ariosto	St. rig.	1042	Gordil	Manila	Aug. 3	Rice	Johnson and Co
16	Louisita	Pr. rig.	263	Grimm	Sydney	July 20	General	Siemsen and Co
16	Ceres	B. sh.	813	Popp	Penang	Aug. 9	Rice	Siemsen and Co
16	Curus	St. rig.	331	Reed	Saigon	Aug. 9	Rice	Livingston and Co
16	A. E. Vida	B. sh.	329	Strick	Tangkok	Aug. 3	General	Chinese
16	Kin-yeng-tye	B. sh.	329	Strick	Bangkok	Aug. 3	General	Chinese
16	Kim-hong-tye	B. sh.	329	Jissen	Bangkok	Aug. 3	General	Military, Wine and Co.
17	Hotspr	B. sh.	1570	Reyant	Southampton	Mar. 29	Cotton	Chinese
17	Port	B. sh.	237	Wetherspoon	Bangkok	Aug. 15	General	Douglas Lapraik and Co
17	For-Loong	B. sh.	266	Nippin	Fukuchau, A.C.	Aug. 15	General	Douglas Lapraik and Co
17	Outline	B. sh.	356	Ashton	Fukuchau, A.C.	July 30	Mail	P. and O. S. N. Co.
17	Behar	B. sh.	1206	Blake	Kelung, for	June	General	Russell and Co
18	Carl Ludwig	D. sh.	116	Metz	Franschhoek	June	General	Chinese
18	Marie Laure	F. sh.	294	Avril	Bangkok	Aug. 2	General	Jameson and Co.
18	Kesso	B. sh.	369	Mison	Singapore	Aug. 3	General	F. and G. Livingston and Co.
19	John Anton	St. rig.	156	Mullenhoff	Tientsin	July 11	"	P. and O. S. N. Co.
19	Sagittaire	F. sh.	329	Carment	Seiden	Aug. 11	"	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
19	Electra	B. sh.	606	Metz	Bangkok	Aug. 12	"	Never and Co.
19	Johanna	St. rig.	369	Dendixon	Saigon	Aug. 12	"	Jameson and Co.
20	Portland	B. sh.	872	Muller	London	May 17	General	P. and O. S. N. Co.
20	Rona	B. sh.	785	Morrison	Shanghai	June 17	General	J. Matheison and Co.
21	Atlantic	R. sh.	183	Suh	Newchow	Aug. 18	General	Loyal, Still and Co.
21	Asia	B. sh.	539	Wah	Sukow	July 18	General	Siemsen and Co.
22	Dimond	B. sh.	244	Kruze	Tir-tsin	June 30	Lumber	Wm. Pustau and Co.
22	St. Magnus	A. sh.	120	Itako	Keeling	July 27	General	Russell and Co.
22	Brigade	A. sh.	1320	Jackson	Sydney	Aug. 7	General	Russell and Co.
22	Lobourdonnais	F. sh.	914	eliasot	Singapore	Aug. 15	General	Siemsen and Co.
22	Dourenes	B. sh.	420	Werner	Sunderland	Aug. 24	Coals	Orler
23	Dryden	B. sh.	430	Hoolek	Saigon	Aug. 10	Rice	Siemsen and Co.
23	Maidera	B. sh.	430	Plock	Cardiff	Aug. 3	Coals	E. Schellhass and Co.
23	Dr Peterman	St. rig.	700	Mayer				

PASSENGERS.

Per Hutchison, Rev. Mr. P. Burns, Messrs J. G. Fry, T. Stuart, T. Smith, 4 Europeans and 64 Chinese dead.

Per Pebray—fr. Hongkong for Hongkong, Jacob, and a Chinese carpenter; from Southampton, Mr. Carey's native female servant; from Marseilles, Captains Sands, Nolny, Messrs Bowen, Leathen, Del Valle, Ugarte, Russell, and Ingram; from Singapore, Mr Jenny, and Mr Lehman's native male servant, Pebray, Mrs. Platt, Palomarin, Geenty, Warden P., & Co. From Southampton for Shanghai, Messrs Platt, Palomarin, Geenty, Warden P., & Co.

Per Yesso.—Messrs Hedges, Forster, Forsyth, George, Chandler, and 48 Chinese.

DEPARTURES.

Date	VESSEL, FROM	FLAG & RIG	TONS	CAPTAIN	DESTINATION	CARGO	DESPATCHED BY
Aug 16	Elkong.	F. rig.	469	Norbe	Chefoo	Sundries	James Fungfeld and Co
16	Hornet	St. rig.	600	Fook	Chefoo	"	Wm. Pustau and Co
16	Frisch	B. sh.	518	Simons	Chefoo	"	Born & Company
16	Beautiful Star	B. sh.	518	Simons	Shanghai	P. and O. S. N. Co.	
16	Ganges	B. sh.	800	Lebbe	Manila	Spanish Consul	
16	D. A. Escano	B. sh.	800	Lebbe	Shanghai	"	
16	Henry	B. sh.	342	Tebr	Shanghai	"	
16	Motor	B. sh.	365	Peterson	Chetoo	"	
20	Antipole	B. sh.	183	Stiles	Fukuchau	"	
20	Sarah Maria	Ham. rig.	400	Gode	S. S. Gode	"	
20	Undine	B. sh.	386	Lee	Calcutta, &c.	Douglas Lapraik and Co	
21	Ulan Alpine	B. sh.	368	McGilligan	Swatow, &c.	J. Matheison and Co.	
21	Thunder	B. sh.	268	Taylor	New York	"	
21	Wadringe	B. sh.	329	Wastlak	New York	Wm. Pustau and Co.	
21	Kapid	B. sh.	429	Carlos	Chefoo	"	
22	Ariadne	B. sh.	280	Niemeyer	Newchwang	Dent and Co.	
22	Oceans	D. sh.	1156	Dirksen	Jave	Chinese	
22	Swori Fish	B. sh.	575	Chesno	Wm. Pustau and Co.	"	
23	Der Fritsch	B. sh.	197	Stoll	Chesno	Chinese	
23	Penul	B. sh.	197	Stoll	Chesno	P. and O. S. N. Co.	
23	Yesso	B. sh.	400	Debois	The East Coast	Messagers Imperiale	
23	Cambridge	F. sh.	190	Debois	Saigon, go.	Mails	

PASSENGERS.

Per Cambodge—for Si-geon, Messrs L. A. C. Figueredo, C. Juve, Boucard, Antone Yen, A. Thine, and 17 Chinese; for Singapore, Mrs J. Daspasquier, H. P. Stoenje, and servant Hung-loong; for Alen, and 17 Chinese; for Singapore, Mrs J. Daspasquier, H. P. Stoenje, and Mr J. Martin; for Marseilles, Messrs F. M. A. K. Samadiu; for Suez, Mr J. Martin; for Manila, Messrs J. J. Soler, and B. Jelje.

Shipping in China Waters.

WHAMPOA.								
SHIP'S NAME	CAPTAIN	FLAG & RIG	TONS	AT-ARR.	CONSIGNERS AND CO.	DESTINATION	INTER'DEPT.	DISPATCH
Alce Ball	Rops	Am. sh.	898	Aug. 11	Order	James Fungfeld and Co	to dock	
Amur	Gyllepsalm	Sw. rig.	247	Aug. 11	Heard and Co	Union dock		
Aurican	Crowell	Am. sh.	107	Aug. 11	Heard and Co	Union dock		
Barla	drake	B. sh.	106	Aug. 11	Heard and Co	Union dock		
Costa Rica	Wimble	St. rig.	311	Aug. 11	Heimann and Co.	Union dock		
Der Sud	Wimble	St. rig.	519	Aug. 11	Wm. Pustau and Co.	Union dock		
Empress	Penrice	B. sh.	481	Aug. 10	Jar. Matheison and Co.	Union dock		
Elong	Coppin	B. sh.	280	Aug. 10	D. Lapraik and Co.	Union dock		
James Miller	Witerson	B. sh.	352	Aug. 10	Wm. Pustau and Co.	Union dock		
Jurien Bruhn	Jurgens	B. sh.	309	Aug. 10	Jar. Matheison and Co.	Union dock		
Keltos	nick	B. sh.	230	Aug. 10	J. Matheison and Co.	Union dock		
Kinsland	Hall	B. sh.	604	Aug. 10	John Gilman and Co.	Union dock		
Mary Nicholson	Fredey	B. sh.	634	Aug. 11	I. & J. Dixford and Co.	Union dock		
Nidre	Wimble	B. sh.	964	Aug. 11	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Union dock		
Revette	McClellan	B. sh.	585	Aug. 11	John Gilman and Co.	Union dock		
Samette	Parish	B. sh.	104	Aug. 11	John Gilman and Co.	Union dock		
Samuel Russell	Smorre	B. sh.	957	Aug. 11	John Gilman and Co.	Union dock		
Solent	Leffreux	B. sh.	104	Aug. 11	John Gilman and Co.	Union dock		
Trans	Germar	B. sh.	313	Aug. 11	John Gilman and Co.	Union dock		

MACAO.

SHIP'S NAME	CAPTAIN	FLAG & RIG	TONS	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CONSIGNERS OR AGENTS	DESTINATION	INTER'DEPT. DISPATCH
Amelia	Oldeljans	B. rig.	434	Bosman and Co	Callao	E. grant	
Aurora	Lindscott	St. rig.	929	Aug. 11	Wm. Pustau and Co.	Havana	
Christina	Warwick	B. sh.	871	July 26	M. del Rio	Havana	
Coralia	Poole	B. sh.	352	July 26	A. de Mella & Co.	Havana	
Crescent	Overbeck	B. sh.	3	May 21	M. del Rio	Havana	
Diamond	Harvey	B. sh.	721	Aug. 11	John Forster and Co.	London	